



VILLAGE OF NELSONVILLE

COMBINED PUBLIC HEARING

PLANNING BOARD AND ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

JANUARY 10, 2018

DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED CELL TOWER

TRANSCRIBED BY: GLORIA VEILLEUX

Schmieder & Meister, Inc.

Proceedings recorded by electronic recording and transcribed by transcription service.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Everyone, I think we're
going to get started, so if you can direct your
attention up here to the Board. Now, there's no
microphone, so we'll try to speak loudly. Just raise

your hand if you can't hear us.

So what I'd like to do is open the meeting.

It's a joint meeting of the Zoning Board of Appeals and the Nelsonville Planning Board. I wanted to thank the Haldane School District and Diana Bowens for letting us use this auditorium this evening.

Now, what are we here for? We're here for the Homeland Towers Rockledge Road cell tower application for a special permit and a variance of the New York State Village Law Section 376, and then perhaps site plan approval.

As I said, we're going to open this public hearing. Thank you for coming.

The public hearing agenda topics are going to mostly be a discussion of the Applicant's recent submissions, the public's recent submissions. We are going to have a short presentation by the Phillipstown Cell Solutions Group. They've put together a packet they'd like to present to the Board and to the Applicant. But we would like everyone to keep their presentation short.

People that have spoken before just in opposition to the tower, perhaps you don't have to speak again where you've come through loud and clear. Anybody in support of the tower, please step up to the plate and let us know, but if you're just going to say you hate the tower, we've already heard that, but if we have some people that are going to make -- present some new testimony, we certainly would like to hear that. Keep it short and to the point.

I would like to introduce -- this is a bit of a lengthy process, to introduce for the record new documents and correspondence that we received since our last meeting, which was November 28th. As you remember, our meeting was canceled last week during the snowstorm, so we're a little bit of a week behind schedule, but it gave everybody an opportunity to put together even more information. It gave the Applicant time to respond to that information, but we've actually got some brand new information that just came in like at 6:00, which I don't think that the Applicant has yet seen, but I will announce it.

But starting with our last Board meeting, we did have some information that was delivered to us by hand. One was from the Applicant, which was the building permit that was issued in 1974. We have a

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copy of that. There's been some comments on that.

If anyone wants to comment in it they may.

Now, almost the majority of this information is on the website. Pauline, am I correct?

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right. And, hopefully, the Applicant has seen most of it, too. We've tried to send it off to Homeland.

So we have that building application. We did receive two large packages from the Phillipstown Cell Solutions Group. It was a statement in opposition to the Homeland Towers application for 15 Rockledge Road.

There were a number of exhibits in this submission. One, most importantly, was the Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance, or SASS, that was issued in 2004. It was Exhibit A.

Exhibit B was Policy 24 which prevents impairment of scenic resources on a statewide significance mostly to do with Phillipstown, Cold Spring, Nelsonville.

Exhibit C was a letter from Kathleen Foley which we have previously announced, I believe. There was a letter from the Cold Spring Historic Review

Board. There was also a letter from the Putnam

County Historian, Sarah Johnson. Included in Exhibit

D was a historical journal from the horticulturalist.

Had a lot of photographs of the cemetery.

Sarasota Associates put together -- oh, there was comments on Sarasota Associates within that exhibit. There was photo simulations of the monopine.

There was a letter from Parks and Regreation referenced in there that we had seen before from John Bodify (phonetic), the Phillipstown Cell Solution comment on that. There's a letter from Jennifer Zerek (phonetic) who's part of that group. Included was a walking tour map and a guide of historic Nelsonville sites. And there was an old note from Eric Doole (phonetic) about the Nelsonville Sesquicentennial anniversary.

Exhibit E was a phone call log of voice and text.

Exhibit F, Phillipstown (indiscernible)

Group (indiscernible), and they explained their testing methodology. They had coverage maps. They also included the Verizon coverage maps and the AT&T coverage maps in that exhibit.

Also in that exhibit were the 4G coverage

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maps of Nelsonville and Cold Spring, and New York

State Department of Transportation functional class
viewer maps.

Exhibit G again had more Verizon coverage maps and AT&T coverage maps in Nelsonville.

Exhibit H was from New York State Department of Transportation, again functional class viewer with functional classification systems. This is all on the website. It's kind of highly technical stuff.

There's graphics.

Exhibit I was a letter from Chris Merrison (phonetic) on a critique of the modeling software I think used by Purecon. And Dr. Merrison let us know that he had a degree from Princeton University. He included his degree in there.

Exhibit J was a discussion of alternate sites in Nelsonville, and the tax lots were itemized as potential alternate Homeland cell tower sites.

Again delivered by hand at that meeting was a supplement to the at-a-glance opposition report to a cell tower facility proposed by Homeland Towers.

I think the next day or the -- on 11/30, I should announce these dates, so those were all delivered by hand, then we start getting the emails, one from Snyder & Snyder on 11/30/17. The FCC

declaratory ruling that talks about Section 332, I think it was about the shot clock. On 11/30/17 from Snyder & Snyder we received the FCC report dated 10/24/14 about the acceleration of broadband deployment that's improving wireless facilities citing policies which talked about, you know, the -- we had brought up the issue of the difference between broadband data and voice, and that addresses those issues.

Ronald Gray on 12/9/17 responded to the Phillipstown Cell Solutions statement of opposition. He wrote a report which we've distributed to everybody. He made some points about their RF concerns. Again --

And then on 12/18 from Snyder & Snyder and CBRE from Laura Mancuso, there was a letter from her. She talked again about -- or she brought to our attention that I think they're closing out the tribal consultation issues. She talked about substantial and significant adverse effects.

On 12/27, Dave Pedlowski (phonetic) emailed us asking us about the status of the SEQRA process as it relates to the Homeland Towers application.

On 12/27/17, right after Christmas, again Snyder & Snyder wrote a cover letter in response to

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the Zoning Board, Planning Board, and public comments at the November 28th public hearing. Vince Xavier from Homeland, you look at the alternate site analysis and all those tax lots had been mentioned by the Phillipstown Cell Solution, talked about there.

There was a Purecon Solutions radio

frequency engineering report that wanted to rebut the

Phillipstown Cell Solutions Group report. Again,

there was the closing out of the tribal analysis.

The Algonquin Consultants weighed in saying there was

no cultural resources on the site.

And Saratoga Associates, the landscape architects and engineers again commented on the visual resources and discussed the SAS visual impacts that Cell Tower Solutions had put together.

On 12/28, Cuddy & Feder, the attorney for Singular Wireless, I believe, or aka AT&T, wrote a letter in response to the Phillipstown Cell Tower Solutions regarding the zoning code, actual need, permit criteria, applicable case law, et cetera.

On 12/28, Gareth Guest, a member of the community, sent out a memorandum questioning some of Purecon's formulas in their RF report.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm sorry, what was the name of that last one, Mr. Chairman?

12/28/17, I don't know if 1 CHAIRMAN RICE: 2 Gareth is here tonight. He could speak to that. Maybe not. 3 MR. GAUDIOSO: Who's that from? 4 5 CHAIRMAN RICE: Gareth Guest, he's a 6 physicist in the neighborhood. 7 MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't believe we received 8 that. 9 That's easy enough to CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh. send to you. And I have a copy here. We'll give it 10 to you, too. He wrote a two-, three-page memorandum. 11 He questioned some of Daniel's formulas, just one, 12 1.3 sort of one formula, but it's an interesting report. Okay, 12/29/17, Phillipstown Cell Solutions, 14 an email with attachments. 15 A 10/22/15 memorandum opinion. This is a 16 17 law case called Partnership Verizon Wireless vs. another company we -- it's probably on the website, 18 case law. 19 20 21 22

There's another, second one, Memorandum of Decision and Order, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, Clear Wireless vs. the Building Department in the Village of Lynbrook. And then an FCC fax sheet restoring internet freedom, declaratory ruling, report and order, WC Docket 17108.

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Proceedings MR. GAUDIOSO: I didn't receive that either, 1 Mr. Chairman. 2 CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. It's easy enough to 3 send you. They're just case law probably off the 4 internet. We'll send those to you. All right. We 5 have a list of this stuff. 6 7 Let's see if you got this, CMS -- on 12/29/17, CMS, another engineer that's working for 8 the cell tower group, Richard Comey, talking about 9 the gap in service. Does that ring a bell? 10

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MR. GAUDIOSO: That one I believe I have.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. Okay. AKRF wrote a three- of four-page letter talking about the review of the Sarasota Associates Visual Resource Assessment of 6/02/17, and Sarasota Associates report of the balloon test. Did you receive that, AKR?

MR. GAUDIOSO: We received that at 11:00 this morning.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. All right. That -okay. Here's another one. Right after the new year on 1/02/18, Phillipstown Cell Solutions via email with attachments, these are a number of things -it's a bulletin number -- does this ring a bell at all with anybody? Number 98135, attachment. They're

VRM guidelines. Another of the VRM guidelines of 25

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1/17/84. Also something we received in the past in March 2001, Planning a Designed Manual Wireless Telecommunication Facilities, which is guidelines for the community. Another VRM handbook, H8431.3, Visual Resource Contrast Ratings published in 1986. Another attachment was from 2013, the NCHRP Report 7741.

It's an evaluation, Methodologies for Visual Impact Statements, Assessment, excuse me. And something we've seen before, but I'll announce again, the East (indiscernible) Case Summary was off a blog and summarized by -- it was sent to us, I forgot, by Salcon (phonetic), I forgot the young lady's first name, but they were sent to us.

Again on 1/02/18, Phillipstown Cell
Solutions via email sent us a letter from SUNY, Dr.
Robin Hoffman, and Mr. Connor Nelville with
attachments. The SUNY College Environmental Science
and Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture,
again, the review of methodologies for visual
resource assessment. They sent -- it's a fairly long
binder which I couldn't print up, but I did read over
it.

On 1/03/18, Hudson Highlands Land Trust via email sent us a letter, Michelle Smith, who is the executive director of the Hudson Highlands Land Trust

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sent with attachments, and Exhibit A, Park Agency
Policy Procedures and Guidance System, the Agency
Review of Proposals for New Telecommunication Towers,
another set of guidelines for areas of New York
State.

Okay, getting to the end of this. On

January 3, 2018, Snyder & Snyder sent an email, and
what was -- oh, this is from Purecon, a letter from
Purecon from Adam Fehan (phonetic) addressing Ron
Grafe's (phonetic) letter of 12/09/17 regarding
capacity issues.

On 1/03/18, Snyder & Snyder sent a letter for a FOIL request, which we're putting that together.

On 1/08/18, Ronald Grafe, our RF consultant, via email sent us a supplemental report regarding the Phillipstown Cell Solution Group report talking about their RF engineer's report. That was from the letter of Richard, is it Comey? Yeah, he was talking about Richard's report.

And then again -- so that was 1/08. And then 1/09, which was yesterday, from Richard Comey where you received another letter about Phillipstown Cell Solutions' drive test that I guess you guys had done on December 17th. Purecon had done a drive

test, Richard's comment on that. Do you have that?

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MR. GAUDIOSO: Yes.

chairman rice: Okay. Now, that's not the end of it. There's a few things that have just come that aren't even on the list, but we received a very lengthy -- and you don't have this. Maybe you do. I think Pauline sent it to you. It's a letter from Liz Campbell-Kelly, a licensed landscape architect, who addresses a number of issues on the visual assessment regarding the Cold Spring Cemetery. That just came in. We skimmed over that.

We just received this -- I don't think you have this yet, Robert, from Kate Beaverman, the president -- this just came in, right, Pauline?

MS. MINNERS: Yeah, it just came in.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Just came in over the wire.

It's two, oh, no, two -- it's from Jack Goldstein

from the Cold Spring Area Chamber of commerce.

Frankly, I wasn't able to get this, it just -- I'll

read this through. Oh, we have that.

And then the last thing that was handdelivered at this very -- four, five minutes ago I
the statement to and opposition to the Homeland
Towers application for 15 Rockledge Road submitted to
the Village of Nelsonville Zoning Board of Appeals by

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1	the Phillipstown Cell Solutions. And, apparently,
2	this is not the entire submission. It's being it
3	was sent via email. Is this the one we have here,
4	the 52-page obviously, I haven't read it yet, but
5	it's some new information. I believe Phillipstown
6	Cell Solutions is going to give a small presentation
7	today and they can address what's in this and what
8	else has been sent to the Village via email, which
9	we'll put on the website tomorrow.
10	So there you have it for the record. You
11	can see we've got a lot of information. We have a
12	lot of information we haven't really read yet because
13	we just got it, but we will do that over the next few
14	days.
15	So at this point the Planning Board and the
16	Zoning Board members, as we usually do, will identify
17	themselves. My name is William Rice. I'm the Chair

and the identify he Chair of the Zoning Board. So let me go left.

MR. MARINO: Steve Marino, I'm the Chairman of the Planning Board.

MS. CLEMENTS: Peggy Clements, Zoning Board of Appeals.

MR. KEELEY: Chris Keeley, member of the ZBA.

MS. BRANAGAN: Susan Branagan, Planning

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Proceedings 1 Board. 2 MR. HELLBOCK: Paul Hellbock, Planning 3 Board. 4 MR. MERANDO: Steve Merando, Zoning Board. 5 MS. MEYER: Judy Meyer, Zoning Board. 6 CHAIRMAN RICE: All right. And we'd also 7 like to introduce Ron and Bill. Would you guys like 8 to -- Ron is our village engineer. Bill is our --9 MR. BEJARSKI: Bill Bejarski (phonetic), 10 Code Enforcement. 11 CHAIRMAN RICE: -- code enforcement officer. 12 Let's identify the Applicants as we normally We'll start with Vince. 13 do. 14 MR. XAVIER: Vincent Xavier, Homeland 15 Towers. 16 MR. VICENTE: Manuel Vicente, President of 17 Homeland Towers. 18 MR. GAUDIOSO: Robert Gaudioso on behalf of 19 Homeland Towers and New York SMSA Limited Partnership 20 doing business as Verizon Wireless. My colleague, 21 Dan Laub, representing AT&T is on his way. He's just 22 running a little late.

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CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, no problem.

We have a gentleman sitting here with a lot of stuff. Are you part of the --

MR. CAMPANELLI: I am. I am an attorney representing a number of homeowners who are opposed to the application. I'm prepared to make a presentation.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. So we'll get back to you, sure.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Mr. Chairman, can we identify exactly who Mr. Campanelli is representing.

MR. CAMPANELLI: Certainly, if I may.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah.

MR. CAMPANELLI: I represent Melissa Gilmer and her husband, Mr. Rossi.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. CAMPANELLI: I have a memorandum in opposition which I provided a copy to the applicant's attorney, Mr. Gaudioso. I only have copies, six or seven more for the rest of the Board. I wasn't aware the Board would be so large.

Essentially, these are replies to the submissions from Homeland Towers which established that the submissions from the Applicant have failed to establish that it meets the requirements of the code.

In a similar vein, the submissions by Homeland Tower failed to establish that this board is

required or constrained to grant the application under the constraints of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. And I'm prepared to explain exactly why this evening.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. And you signed up, signed in?

MR. CAMPANELLI: I did. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RICE: All right. Okay.

We were going to introduce Todd Stekler (phonetic). Todd was not able to make it tonight, so Todd won't be here.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I would just like to put on the record, we're going to place our objection officially on the record to Mr. Stekler's retention.

We believe that there's --

MR. KEELEY: I'm sorry to interrupt. Can you just make sure everyone can hear? I see a lot of people struggling --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure, sure. We're going to object to the retention of new counsel at this stage based on an appearance of impropriety and a conflict of interest. Mr. Stekler does work with Mr. Comey who represents the opposition. In particular, Mr. Stekler and Mr. Comey work together in opposition to a Homeland Towers application in upstate New York,

and Mr. Stekler represents the Town of Hemstead which uses Mr. Comey as its consultant, and that's in connection with federal litigation brought by a number of carriers, including AT&T and Verizon Wireless. So we believe that there's a conflict of interest, at least an appearance of impropriety, and we'll just state that for the record.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Because Richard works for the Phillipstown Cell Solutions?

MR. GAUDIOSO: Correct.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh.

MR. GAUDIOSO: And we'll point out the fact that, you know, we extended the shot clock last time and it was very important to move things along, and we were a bit disappointed that there were reports as early as December 9th that we didn't receive until today. And that is not conducive to us being able to bring this application to a conclusion. And we're particularly concerned with the fact that Mr. Comey was apparently communicating directly with Mr. Stekler by way of his own letter. He emailed Mr. Stekler directly, so again --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh, yeah. I can see -MR. GAUDIOSO: -- based on -- we stated the

fact that we haven't even received the reports except

we had asked for them and chased for them and didn't get them until the day of the meeting. And, in fact, Mr. Comey, we believe, has a conflict with Mr. Stekler, have been communicating and we believe that's inappropriate.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, thank you.

The -- Todd's not here. All right.

The next item on the agenda is something we've talked about before. The Zoning Board is the lead agency regarding SEQRA, which is the State Environmental Quality Review Act, and for the application at 15 Rockledge Road.

And as everyone knows, the cell tower is going to go on a 9.6-acre wooded site. It's directly east of the 30-acre Cold Springs Cemetery.

Just to be clear, the Village of Nelsonville Zoning Code Article 7, Commercial Communication

Tower, Section 188.68, Application for Special Permit to Place a New Tower, notes in addition to seeking site plan approval from the Planning Board, "An applicant proposing to construct a new commercial cell tower as permitted in the use schedules, the applicant shall apply to the Zoning Board for a special use permit," and that's why we are here tonight.

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In addition to the special permit, the Applicant seeks an interpretation of the New York State Village law, Section 7736, or a variance from the requirements of Section 7736.

Steve, did you want to make any Planning Board announcement?

MR. MARINO: Sure. Just that

(indiscernible) backing on what the ZBA is doing in

issuing the special use permit, the Planning Board

will also look at a site plan for site plan approval

should the special use permit be granted. We will be

looking at issues such as access to the site,

parking, fencing, landscaping, lighting and

screening, et cetera, as part of that process. And

so that's why we've been running kind of concurrently

with the ZBA to get all the information together

expediently as we can.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah, I failed to mention we did get a new set of site plans from your site civil engineer. I sort of had that handwritten there.

All right, Robert, the Homeland Towers, we'd like to have any -- if you have any additional information you'd like to talk about. It seems like you do. If we could summarize the application process to date, any new material which we've

announced a lot of it.

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MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'd like to just go into a little bit more detail on some of the materials that we cited.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. GAUDIOSO: As I mentioned before, Mr. Grafe's original memo was received by the Town on & December 9th. We didn't receive it until December We did submit a response to that report.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Correct.

MR. GAUDIOSO: We included clarification that the facility is not for capacity reasons, that it is for coverage reasons. We included what's known as key performance indicators, which are things like access failure rates and drop-call rates, and what Purecon looked at were -- was the existing gamma sector from the McKeel's Corner site which faces towards Phillipstown and showed that the access failure rates and the drop-call rates were well above the standard which, again, demonstrates that there's a gap in service. And, in fact, it was not only just well above, it was significantly above. believe that your consultant, Mr. Grafe, followed up

on and agreed as well.

We submitted confirmation that the tribal consultation was complete, although that's not a SEQRA issue or a Board issue. That is an EPA issue, but we did have questions about that in the past and we showed that that nation did finally concur.

We submitted additional visual resource analysis from Saratoga Associates dated December 19th. It looked at the relevant standards of the SEQRA and confirmed that there would be no significant adverse visual impact. I believe that that's a determination that I believe was agreed with by the Board's consultant, AKRF, in its report dated January 2nd.

The Saratoga Associates reports, which I'm not sure AKRF actually had, confirmed that Coastal Management Plant Policy 24 is not relevant. It's not relevant under your code, but it's also not relevant, as we mentioned last time, because there are no FCC permits and no state permits or license is required of the facility. And I believe that AKRF had indicated they thought it was an FCC license is required and, therefore, the Department of State would require concurrence at some point, but that's not the case. There are no FCC permits specifically

for this facility.

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The visual resource assessment also actually included a bird's eye view of the area. It's actually the photograph that was included at the ata-glance document, and they were also concerns in some of the other documents about a bird's eye view, which we don't believe is relevant because the birds aren't actually, you know, the people that are viewing potential facility.

Nevertheless, we did use the exact bird's eye view that was provided, particularly in the area of the Hudson River, and it showed that the facility would be nearly imperceptible when we look at that visual rendering, and that's in the visual resource assessment from Saratoga Associates.

Saratoga also confirmed that the tower is actually not on a ridge line, and when you look at the topography, you look at the maps. You look at the different angles. The topography actually goes up pretty significantly towards the backside, which I'll call the south side. And that's shown on some of the site plans that were submitted. And that's in conformance with some of the other documents which are not binding documents, not criteria of the Board, but you mentioned the Pittsfield document as far as

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analyzing cell sites and things of that nature, and that's one of the things that it points out. would not be on the ridge line and we're not on the ridge line.

The Saratoga report went through some of the inaccuracies in the at-a-glance document. And one of the most important things is that the visual renderings that were provided in that document were completely inaccurate.

As you may recall, the tower is 110 feet. Mr. Gaynor (phonetic) asked us to float the last balloon at 120 feet, and the visual renderings were shown at that and even higher, completely inaccurate compared to what the actual facility would look like.

It also placed the facility in the foreground, not behind the trees that will actually remain. So those are very misleading representations that what the tower would look like, and Saratoga pointed that out.

Saratoga also went through all the prior visuals, all the different historical resources that were analyzed, and confirmed that all those different resources that are both listed and eligible were actually analyzed.

And finally, Saratoga went through the point

about -- I think there were some comments about basically cherry-picking unpresented locations, and that's clearly not the case. We specifically asked the Board, we specifically asked Mr. Gaynor for input. We proposed (indiscernible) maps. We gave (indiscernible) maps for proposed locations.

Saratoga actually went out with Mr. Gaynor and they took the photographs in conjunction by picking the locations. If anything, those photographs were worse-case scenario or not the best case scenario from the Applicant's standpoint.

The alternative site analysis prepared by

Mr. Xavier, that included confirmation that the

Masonic Lodge was not looked at, and we've looked at

every single property in the village, and Mr. Xavier

confirms that. The Masonic Lodge is one of them. We

don't think it's less -- necessarily a less-intrusive

alternative, but it's nearby to Secore (phonetic)

Street, and that was represented to us as something

we should look at, so we also looked at the Lodge and

they're not interested.

There were some statements about the (indiscernible) lot being a very large lot. That's a little bit misleading. The lot is actually very narrow. I think it's 186 feet for most of its length

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and there's an aqueduct underneath it, so we don't believe that it's safe to put the cell tower over the top of the aqueduct. We don't believe that property is available. And in any case, we documented Mr. Xavier's report that's in very close proximity to homes that are right next to the property line of that particular property.

We also confirmed through representations to the Village that OSI would not allow cell towers on its property that's within the Village, that that was something they wouldn't make available, and we've represented that. And if anyone disagrees, I would like to hear that.

We also confirmed again that every lot was looked at. And I know there's been statements that there are less-intrusive alternatives. I don't want to go through every single one that we've looked at, but we've looked at all different types of options, and if there's a property that the Board feels is less-intrusive that we didn't look at fully and thoroughly, you know, please bring that to us because we'll continue to do due diligence on that. But every alternative site that was brought up we've looked at. I dare to say that your own consultants have agreed with us where we said facilities didn't

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work from an engineering standpoint, and we've also spent considerable time and effort looking at locations that, quite frankly, were not made available for leasing purposes because of public opposition. So I believe the Applicant has made more than a good-faith effort to review alternative sites.

The radio frequency engineering report dated December 18th included a number of different things. There was a request for actual drive-test data. The drive test is not required by the code. Nevertheless, Purecon, we actually requisitioned Purecon to perform a new drive test throughout the Village. They prepared the maps and submitted that drive test, again confirming that the coverage maps were correct and that there's a significant gap in service which, again, your own consultant has, I believe, agreed with.

Purecon also looked at the issue of the handheld pole test that was represented. Apparently, there were 52 phone calls or texts made, 47 of which were outside, and that's consistent with what the Applicants have said. You can find service on the street. It's inside the buildings and inside the vehicles where you have a problem, so that handheld pole test, not only is it statistically irrelevant,

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and the case law has held that up and the engineers have put forth the reasons why that's the case, particularly in comparison to the actual drive-test data, but it's not necessarily consistent with the findings of our own engineers, that there is onstreet service, just not just in buildings, but in in-vehicle service.

The Purecon report will also confirm that the facility does provide personal wireless services. Even data service is a personal wireless service because it carries voice calls and the voice calls ultimately hit the public telephone switch network.

MS. BRANAGAN: I'm noticing people can't hear you.

> I'll try and speak up. MR. GAUDIOSO:

I'm just telling you that --MS. BRANAGAN:

MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah. I'm trying to make my presentation to the Board, which is very important. I want to make sure the Board hears me. I certainly don't want to turn my back to the Board. We didn't choose the venue, but I'll definitely try and speak up as best I can.

The Purecon report also went through, again, the online coverage maps and the metric type maps and, again, it's the same thing. They're on-street

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coverage maps. They don't necessarily disagree with the maps that Purecon has submitted and the drivetest data, again consistent, although not relevant.

The Dr. Morrison methodology letter, again,
I don't want to belabor all the points. I think you
all have said it was an unfortunate document,
basically, you know, accusing the Applicants of
fudging the data. We stand by the data that's been
submitted, and we don't believe there's any evidence
to the contrary.

And finally, the Purecon report looked at the minimum height, confirmed that, actually, what your won consultant had pointed out I think back in October was that there were areas in Cold Spring that would not covered. We'd actually like to show height, but we've designed the facility to actually meet the height limitation of the code, being able to support a co-location and be able to meet all the setback requirements based on that height as well.

Again, the code as far as the gap in service, its Village Code Section 188-68.A1, and merely requires, quote, a report providing documentation of an actual need by an actual provider of communication services for the construction of a tower in order to provide communication services.

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There's nothing in there about personal wireless services. There's nothing in there about significant gap. You actually have two providers of communication services that have shown an actual need based on propagation maps, drive-test maps, and actual key performance indicators including that drop-call data.

My cover letter to the Board also included the 2007 FCC decision and order which basically clarifies -- you mentioned the Linbra (phonetic) I haven't received those documents again, but that case specifically was with respect to clear wireless, was the Applicant the plaintiff in that case? They were only providing broadband (indiscernible). They were not providing personal wireless services. What the 2007 FCC report confirmed is that if you have a facility that's providing both, the facility is still covered and protected by the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

If there was a question I'd be happy to --CHAIRMAN RICE: Do you mind being interrupted or you want to --

No. I just said if there's a MR. GAUDIOSO: question I'd be happy to answer it.

> CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

1	MS. BRANAGAN: The question was whether we
2	were asking you questions at this point was the
3,	question.
4	MR. GAUDIOSO: That's a good question. I'll
5	defer to the Chairman.
6	CHAIRMAN RICE: Does the Board want to hear
7	the whole presentation and then ask questions? Would
8	that be efficient?
9	MS. BRANAGAN: Whatever
10	MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm comfortable either way.
11	MS. BRANAGAN: That's fine. I didn't want
12	to do
13	CHAIRMAN RICE: We're taking notes.
14	MR. GAUDIOSO: We also noted for the record
15	some transcripts from Federal Court regarding Mr.
16	Comey's qualifications. I think those speak for
17	themselves.
18	We responded to the most recent Blanchard &
19	Wilson letter dated November 27th regarding access.
20	Again, we stand by the fact that the case law shows
21	that as long as access is not limited, that you're
22	allowed to have access and utilities.
23	We pointed out that the case law cited by
24	Mr. Blanchard only basically says that an easement
25	holder cannot relocate the easement unreasonably.

We're not proposing to relocate the easement.

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Keep in mind that we believe it's a road. If it's not a road, it certainly a right-of-way in an easement. We've shown that. I believe your counsel has confirmed that we made that prima facie showing. We've shown that the case law states that that's a private property dispute among parties not relevant for the Board, but nevertheless, we also showed the fact that there were four houses that are currently using Rockledge Road. These are four habitable structures that have been granted permits, therefore, habitable structures that are subject to the need for emergency services, even more so than we believe the unmanned facility. Nevertheless, there was a concern about Rockledge Road and upgrading it. The Applicant has offered at the Board's discretion to upgrade Rockledge Road. We showed it on the site plan. showed, I think, a very reasonable upgrade. It's a gravel service. It's 15 feet wide. improvement over emergency services that's there now. And we don't believe that it's excessive. If the Board felt it was excessive, we would certainly do less. If the Board felt that more was necessary, we'd certainly do more, but within reason.

We've proposed underground utilities because

we believe that's less intrusive. There are existing above-ground utilities. If the Board felt inclined to waive the requirement to put the utilities underground, we'd be happy to put in above-ground utilities.

So we are happy to do as much or as little on Rockledge Road to improve emergency service access, not only to the facility, but to the four homes that are currently there.

We did submit a number of items from JMC, our engineers. We included a cover letter which responded point by point to Mr. Gaynor's prior memo. We submitted a storm-water management memorandum from JMC pointing out the fact that the area of disturbance is well under 100 -- well under one acre, therefore, it does not require a storm-water pollution prevention plan. But nevertheless, we did a full storm-water set of calculations. We did a full set of storm-water management practices, erosion control practices. Those were all outlined in the memorandum and also added now to the site plan.

If you recall, there was some discussion about an alternative access drive. We have fully engineered the original access drive. We believe it maintains the 50-foot buffer that's required by the

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code around the edge of the property. Even though that's being maintained, we have also added additional landscaping on the plans including evergreen trees and deciduous shrubs to further mitigate any potential views into the base of the facility. So we've shown that on the updated site plan as well as the additional questions that were raised by Mr. Gaynor.

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Finally, or really I should say originally on the December 18th letter from Laura Mancuso from CBRE, Laura actually is a secretary of the Interior of Qualified Architectural Historian. She went through the entire historic preservation process and all of the different findings that were previously made, including the concurrence of New York State SHPO. She also did additional analysis of the cemetery as it has now been deemed eligible for listing. And she came to the conclusion that there would not be an adverse effect. And I believe, again, AKRF, your consultant hired by the Village, concurred with that as well.

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With that, I'd be happy to answer any questions. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN RICE: If the Board has questions?

I think we do. Who wants to go first? Do you have

1 any?

MR. MARINO: I will. I do.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. MARINO: Should I start then?

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes.

MR. MARINO: As you're aware, we are kind of

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going through this process with the ZBA and the Planning Board concurrently, so there are some site plan discussion issues that we haven't really gotten to yet because we've been kind of (indiscernible) up in this process with the public hearing so far, but there's a few things I wanted to remind you of as we move forward with site plan review that we discussed in the past or has been brought up at the meetings, and I think we continue to think about them as we move forward.

I had asked at one of the original Planning Board meetings about the options for other types of towers, not necessarily the monopine stealth tower.

I've talked to several landscape design -- landscape architect people I know that work in the business and they feel that there may be some other options, whether it's a flagpole type tower or other type of tower, painted light gray or light blue that might work better on site, be less intrusive, and I'd like

you folks to at least consider that and come to us with some ideas on that issue.

MR. GAUDIOSO: So we can certainly respond to that. One of the things we'll tell you up front is that the limitation of a flagpole is that you're not horizontally spacing the antennas and the (indiscernible). You are vertically spacing it inside a pole, but the problem if you do that is you increase the height significantly, and we can certainly not commit what that additional height would be. It would be possibly 10 feet per carrier. So not only are you adding an additional 20 feet, you're also eliminating the ability for a co-location in the future.

MR. MARINO: Okay. So that kind of information would be helpful as to eliminate other possibilities.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Are there other designs, Mr. Chairman, that would be acceptable to the Board or would be a thought that would be intriguing to the Board?

MR. MARINO: Not being a cell tower person,

I can't -- the flagpole was one that had been

mentioned. I know there's a teardrop kind of looking

almost like a water tower looking, but much narrower

in -- that I've seen. I don't know. Other options 1 2 other than the monopole. MR. HELLBOCK: Yeah, I think we were 3 expecting you to present other options, not for us to 4 come up with them, but you're in the business, you 5 should tell us what other options are out there. 6 7 MR. GAUDIOSO: Well, I think, quite frankly, I think we've presented what we believe given the 8 context, given the height limitation, the best 9 10 option. There was a mention that --11 12 MR. HELLBOCK: Well, when we asked for options, we got one. That's where we were hoping to 13 get some other options. 14 MR. MARINO: And I did go and look at the 15 two -- the one in North Salem and the one at Amawalk. 16 17 MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. MR. MARINO: I'm familiar with those towers. 18 I just would like if there any other options that we 19 might be able to look at that might be --20 MR. GAUDIOSO: 21 Sure. MR. MARINO: -- we can make a determination 22 23 that would be less-obtrusive. I had also asked for -- and to look at the 24

next Planning Board meeting is the idea of a couple

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of cross-sections through the two existing residences that are there.

> MR. GAUDIOSO: Those are included.

Those are -- you do have those? MR. MARINO:

Those are -- I believe MR. GAUDIOSO: Yes. they're the last page of the new site plan.

MR. MARINO: All right. Then I missed that. I haven't got to those plans yet.

Oh, and the other thing that's come up now repeatedly in both the correspondence from the neighborhood as well as with other folks I've been speaking to is the idea of the, I don't know if it's called a distributed antenna, distributed array system, a system where mini cells are mounted on existing poles rather than a single high tower. haven't really discussed that as an option or if it or isn't a possibility.

I know over in the town of -- well, in the town of Marlboro over in Ulster County, Verizon just went through a process that had a number of these approved over there, and they're being installed. Certainly, it's something worth looking at in terms of we have existing infrastructure. We have existing poles up and down Main Street where it seems that the gaps are for the in-building on either side of the

street going through there and whether that is an option. And if that is an option, part of that option might be a smaller tower on the existing -- on the proposed site with some of these micro cells or mini cells, whatever they're called.

Again, not being an expert --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. So --

MR. MARINO: -- I know I'm not using all the right terminology, but I think you're aware of what I'm talking about.

MR. GAUDIOSO: No, I appreciate what you're saying. And, actually, your own expert discounted that as being feasible in the latest report. Mr. Grafe's report notes that.

We'll also note that that's an alternative technology, which the Second Circuit in this area has specifically said municipalities cannot require carriers to choose alternative technologies. That's a matter that's been federally pre-empted, and that's a Clarkstown decision, but we can certainly provide some additional --

MR. MARINO: When you say an alternative technology --

MR. GAUDIOSO: It's an alternative technology because what happens with that technology

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25 Thank you.

is that it is not a -- it's not necessarily a wireless technology. It's, in large part, a wireline technology because the radio signal is turned into light and it's put through a fiber optic and it's sent to an antenna in a distributed matter. And the courts have looked at this. Clarkstown actually enacted an ordinance requiring it. And the District Court and the Second Circuit, which is the highest federal court in this area, one step below the Supreme Court, struck the ordinance saying that that's not permitted to require alternative technologies.

MR. MARINO: Well, short of us requiring that as an alternative, I would like it looked at as, or justified as to why it can't be done here because like I said, Verizon just got it done on the other side of the river.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I think that would be requiring it, but we can certainly add some additional information.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. GAUDIOSO: Your own consultant has indicated that's not a feasible alternative.

MR. MARINO: I'll double-check his report.

u. I think that's all I have for now.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Robert, one of the FCC reports that you sent seemed to indicate that this DAS system is really the, you know, the wireless communication system of the future. There's a whole, you know, page after pager of "We're going to do this. We don't need zoning boards to do it anymore," you know. I don't know if -- this is what you sent me.

MR. GAUDIOSO: No. I

CHAIRMAN RICE: It was just part of the ruling.

MR. GAUDIOSO: As your own consultant pointed out, that's used for densification in urban areas.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.

MR. GAUDIOSO: That's used for densification where you have a capacity problem. As we point out, here's not the capacity problem. Here is a problem of pure coverage, a problem of large area coverage. To think that you put a couple antennas on the top of a couple of utility poles in front of a couple of people's houses --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right,

MR. GAUDIOSO: -- is going to solve the gap in coverage, which I think AT&T has pointed out, I

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think it was seven or eight square miles, that's a large area of coverage. So we can certainly document more on that with the -- the future is is that it's densification of networks. It's not necessarily the replacement of macro sites, and that's pretty clear in the industry.

CHAIRMAN RICE: We just want to be clear
that the tower you're suggesting won't be obsolete in
two or three years. If we put that tower there,
would -- and I'm not going to put words in your
mouth, would you say that we wouldn't get a
distributed -- there wouldn't --

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm not going to speculate on what application could come or won't come --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah. I'm just thinking -- yeah.

MR. GAUDIOSO: -- because I just don't have enough information to know what the future holds. If I did, I would be doing something other than like being here.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right. We're wondering if it will preclude -- I mean, the DAS system is not that attractive. They can come and put it in front of your house, hang it off your telephone pole perhaps without zoning, you know, approval.

1	MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah. I think it's one of
2	those things watch, you know, be careful what you ask
3	for because
4	CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.
5	MR. GAUDIOSO: there's been you know,
6	Mr. Campanelli can tell you, he's representing
7	residents in the town of Huntington that are suing a
8	company that put antennas on utility poles in front
9	of its clients houses, so
10	CHAIRMAN RICE: They did it as
11	(indiscernible).
12	MR. GAUDIOSO: watch out what you ask for
13	because that's, you know
14	CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.
15	MR. GAUDIOSO: that's the
16	MR. CAMPANELLI: And Mr. Gaudioso is
17	representing the company that put the DAS systems in.
18	CHAIRMAN RICE: Right, but I mean because it
19	is they're being put in everywhere and you can see
20	them all over New York.
21	MR. GAUDIOSO: Well, they're not putting
22	them everywhere.
23	CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah, okay.
24	MR. GAUDIOSO: They're putting them in
25	nlaces where there is this canacity need

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CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.

MR. GAUDIOSO: -- where there's this situation where you need to bolster that densification of the network, and that's where they're being used, particularly in places like New York City, particularly in stadiums, particularly in large venues, indoor venues like shopping malls and airports where there's a congestion of use.

MR. MARINO: So I think the question is if -- certainly from our standpoint it's a less visually obtrusive option.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't think you can say that. Number one, the code doesn't say that. Number one, the code doesn't say that.

MR. MARINO: Oh, I understand.

MR. GAUDIOSO: The code specifically does not permit it in many areas of the town including areas that would be necessary to put them, number one.

Number two, without having -- without knowing what one looks like and where it would be located, I don't think it's a fair statement to say that in the historic district of downtown that it would be less intrusive. I don't think that that assumption, you know, is necessarily the case.

MR. KEELEY: To the coverage versus capacity question, when did this transition from a coverage and capacity conversation to just a coverage conversation?

MR. GAUDIOSO: Well, you know what? It's really funny because there was never a capacity discussion. There was a capacity discussion last month when Mr. Comey said it was a capacity issue, and he wrote a memo this month saying that -- and if you read his memo very carefully, it's very slyly worded. It doesn't say that a site cannot be approved for capacity because, in fact, Mr. Comey just recommended approval in Old Westbury for another cell company on purely capacity issues, and he has done so in the past.

So I'm not sure where this transitioned, but the Applicant has always taken the position that this is a need for coverage throughout the village of Nelsonville.

MR. KEELEY: I respectfully would push back on that a little bit. Our original submission going back to the original documents, you know, 14 inches and 7,000 pages ago, June 2017 document from Mr.

Xavier said, "In consultation with Verizon Wireless and AT&T based on their coverage and capacity needs

in the area, I began exploring the area and the vicinity of the proposed site."

MR. GAUDIOSO: Correct.

MR. KEELEY: So from the very original application it stated both coverage and capacity, but now we're saying, you know, from Purecon, "No capacity problems currently exist." I'm just trying to marry the two and understand sort of where this transition --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah. There's no inconsistency there in those statements. What Mr. Xavier does is he finds sites that work from a technological standpoint. He doesn't design the network. He goes out and finds sites --

MR. KEELEY: But it says specifically, "Based on the coverage and capacity needs."

MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah. Well, you're not going to build a network that wouldn't very quickly have inadequate capacity. So he's not going to build a tower where he can only put one antenna because then there would be a capacity problem. And that goes back to the flagpole problem.

If you only have three antennas and you can squeeze them into a flagpole, okay, that's what you've designed, okay. If you want to do a micro

cell because you only have a limited need for additional capacity in an area, then you build a micro cell, but if you have a wide-area coverage gap that needs full LTE coverage and all the different bands, then Mr. Xavier is going to find a site where he can build a macro site, and that's what this is proposing, a macro site with antennas that are horizontally spaced on top of a tree, designed monopole.

So it's -- we never claimed from an RF standpoint that we had a capacity issue. If we built the wrong solution, we would have a capacity issue. If the need was for a super highway and Mr. Xavier came here and he proposed a driveway, there would be a capacity issue two minutes after the driveway was built. It's the same thing with wireless networks.

MR. KEELEY: I understand the driveway/highway comparison to an extent, but it just seems strange that the very premise on which the application was submitted under Homeland's letterhead in June is saying it's both capacity and coverage. So you know --

MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't think that's what the letter said.

MR. KEELEY: That's fine. Just a couple

other quick questions because I know there's a lot of people in the room that have things to say, but just a couple other of quick things. Thank you for submitting the Verizon drive test. We talked about that last time. Thank you.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

MR. KEELEY: When should we expect an AT&T drive test data?

MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't know if AT&T intends to submit the drive test data. It's not required. I don't know whether they will or whether they won't.

MR. KEELEY: Okay. In one of the -- in the drive test data that was submitted, it seems that pieces of it were overlapping with the Phillipstown McKeel's Corner drive test data that was (indiscernible). There was overlapping roads. It seemed to have different results. It seemed to be that, and this is beyond my pay grade in terms of an RF, but it did seem to be that there were different types of discounting in effect that went into play in terms of showing the same stretch of road having very different coverage.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

MR. KEELEY: What -- talk a bit about that.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. So -- I'll give you

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Purecon's response because, again, I think that was a misleading statement by Mr. Comey with respect to the Phillipstown case.

The Phillipstown drive test data was not prepared by Purecon. It was collected by Verizon, and it was the pure raw data. It was collected in the wintertime and it was never adjusted for foliage.

The foliage adjustment which Purecon took for Nel≴onville would be different than \$n other places, but Purecon took a very limited foliage adjustment in Nelsonville of 5 dB, and that was based on the actual methodology, the formula that we included in this letter to account for the 5 dB.

Typically, you would take up to 20 dB, but they took 5, and so the maps are not consistent. actual -- if you read the Purecon report with the drive test data, it specifically talks about the need based on winter drive test because the foliage significantly degrades and attenuates the signal.

Thank you for explaining that a MR. KEELEY: little bit.

During the inventory of things that were submitted, a comment from Mr. Gareth Guest was Is Mr. Guest here? Because I would not do it justice, but he talks to -- he speaks to the AT&T

data, test data. AT&T is not represented here today.

MR. GAUDIOSO: We have Mr. Pinesso, but he's

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not -- we have not seen that report.

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MR. KEELEY: Okay. So --

MR. GAUDIOSO: And, again, this is one of my problems is that there have been reports submitted and we're not getting them, but we're getting the date (indiscernible).

MR. KEELEY: So what we'll flag is that we'll make sure that you get that, but in short and, again, I can't --

CHAIRMAN RICE: I might have one here.

MR. KEELEY: -- pretend to understand this properly, but he does actually say he is the former Control (indiscernible) Nuclear Research Division Director for Plasma Theory Group at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. And he's saying that the AT&T test is actually a violation of the conservation of energy. That seems significant to me. I don't quite understand it, so I think that that's something that we should explore.

MR. GAUDIOSO: So I'll this, I just took a quick look at it, it has nothing to do with the AT&T coverage. It has to do with the RF compliance report.

1	MR. KEELEY: Right. That's what I'm
2	referring to.
3	MR. GAUDIOSO: And the RF compliance report
4	is very straightforward. It shows that even with
5	(indiscernible)
6	MR. KEELEY: It shows that you should just
7	be able to reconcile the laws of physics.
8	CHAIRMAN RICE: There's a formula he
9	claims there's a formula here in
10	MR. GAUDIOSO: We'll take a look at it. Let
11	me say this for the record. The tower is over 10
12	meters in height. Because it's over 10 meters in
13	height, it is categorically excluded from FCC routine
14	compliance testing because by the laws of physics
15	MR. KEELEY: Is that accepted from physics?
16	MR. GAUDIOSO: By the laws of physics, it
17	cannot be out of compliance.
18	MR. KEELEY: I think (indiscernible). We'll
19	go to the next one.
20	MR. GAUDIOSO: So I think that's an
21	important point.
22	CHAIRMAN RICE: Chris, anymore questions?
23	MR. KEELEY: Lots, but let's hear from
24	others.
25	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. Anyone else on the

CHAIRMAN RICE: Landscape architect?

MS. SMITH: No. Hudson Highlands.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Hudson Highlands, sorry.

MS. SMITH: I was just going to stand right here so that both of you can hear me and, hopefully, the audience can hear me as well.

So my name is Michelle Smith. I'm the executive director of the Hudson Highlands Land Trust, and as was mentioned earlier, we submitted a letter at the end of December. I guess it was received at the beginning of January, and the focus of our letter was the Scenic Area of Statewide Significance.

Now, I haven't seen the rebuttal. It sounds like there's a rebuttal that says that it doesn't apply. Is that on the website?

CHAIRMAN RICE: So your letter came in on January 3rd.

MS. SMITH: Yeah. And I do have a copy of it if that's helpful. But in any case, we pointed out the importance of the fact that this site lies within the Scenic Area of Statewide Significance.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Sure.

MS. SMITH: So --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah. Well, there's been a lot of rebuttals to that, not specifically to your

SCHMIEDER & MEISTER, INC. (845) 452-1988

letter, but to --

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MS. SMITH: Okay. So I'm going to go ahead and talk about the importance of the Scenic Area of Statewide Significance anyway.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.

MS. SMITH: If there can be something on the website, whether it's (indiscernible) response or the Applicant's response, I would love to see it. I'm very puzzled as to why people think that that does not apply.

The Rockledge Road side does lie in the Scenic Area of Statewide Significance, and what that means is under the State policies that there is a New York coastal management policy that says that when an application is being reviewed, it has to be reviewed for any impairment of scenic quality. And impairment of scenic quality can include anything that has inappropriate scale and form, and that is our concern at the Hudson Highlands Land Trust.

The particular area that the Scenic Area of Statewide Significance is called HH20, which stands for Hudson Highlands 20, and that are is called the Garrison Four Corners Sub Unit of the scenic area. And that area is very important to our land trust. That Garrison Four corners Unit, even though it does

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include -- it says Garrison, but it does include some of Nelsonville. We have 13 conservation easements on 23 properties covering almost 400 acres in that sub unit. A lot of that lies within the landscape that we're talking about, so that is the sort of the Healy Road, Lane Gate Road, Moffitt Road area, and we, of course, would consider that an iconic Hudson Highlands landscape. We think it's really important to protect the scenic value of that landscape.

And what's interesting about that landscape is that it is very visible from Storm King Mountain. It's visible from Crow's Nest, visible from the river, visible from Constitution Marsh, and perhaps very relevant to us in this room. If you go up Mount Taurus from here and you go about three-quarters of a mile up the Nelson -- the yellow trail from Nelsonville, you'll hit a scenic lookout that looks out exactly on this landscape. And that -- the center of that landscape is the Healy property, which is a concerned property, and you can actually see 21 very clearly that the (indiscernible) of that chamber that sits on that property, so I find it very hard to 23 believe that you couldn't see a 110-foot cell tower. But the problem is none of the scenic analysis that we've seen to date looks at any of those viewpoints,

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(APPLAUSE)

So, you know, when you think of the importance of this landscape and the scenic quality, the scenic quality being protected as a scenic area of statewide significance and also scenic qualities being protected under the Nelsonville code, we're, you know, we're really concerned that the scale and the (indiscernible) does impair the scenic quality.

Now, we have no comment on whether there's a need for a cell tower or not a cell tower. I'm not against cell towers, but it's really important based on the guidance that we have and because this is an iconic landscape that we don't let the cell tower define the landscape. That it really has to be the landscape that tells you how to build the cell tower if one has to be built.

(APPLAUSE)

I'd just finish by saying to the Boards that I think we really -- that it's really important to work on the design so that it does indeed lend to the landscape.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. Thank you, Michelle. Who do we have next that's going to speak?

(APPLAUSE)

(APPL)

1	MR. KEELEY: (Indiscernible) questions
2	CHAIRMAN RICE: Absolutely, yeah. Michelle.
3 .	MR. KEELEY: For a visual assessment for
4	AKRF, you submitted the report recently, and it says
5	that the visual assessment submitted by the Applicant
. 6	does not provide enough supporting evidence to
7	document lack of visual impact or esthetic impact to
8	either the Hudson Highlands State Park or the Hudson
9	River. Can you commit to providing that data?
10	MR. GAUDIOSO: I can comment to that. We
11	already provided a lot of that data. I don't think
12	your consultant actually reviewed it.
13	MR. KEELEY: Okay, great. Can you just lift
14	that up to the top for me. Understandably, it may
15	have gotten lost in the shuffle.
16	MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.
17	MR. KEELEY: If you can help me do that, I'd
18	appreciate it.
19	MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah. It's the report on
20	it's the report from Saratoga Associates that I went
21	through before
22	MR. KEELEY: The most recent.
23	MR. GAUDIOSO: and that includes the
24	bird's eye view from the Hudson River.

MR. KEELEY: Got it. And then one other

The November letter from the State Historic

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thing.

Preservation Office, they had said, and I think we passed this a little too quickly in the last meeting, "At this point in time, our office is not prepared to seek to reopen the review process with the FCC; however, we would ask that any alternative analyses that were done for the site location be provided to us for further review, to the State for further review.

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We are particularly -- the State is particularly interested in any documentation of other sites that have been considered as well as alternative lower heights that may have been evaluated for the proposed tower."

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So that was the letter from the State

November 22nd. What's been provided to the State

since then?

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MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't know. We had this whole discussion last time.

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MR. KEELEY: This was directed -- I'm sorry. It's not about us providing it. This was directed to your consultant.

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MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah, but this was based on a discussion that the Village had, and I specifically asked to be included in those discussions and I was

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rebuffed on that. If you want us to provide anything to SHPO in this regard, I'm happy to do so, but we certainly weren't directed to. In fact, I specifically asked to be involved in those discussions, and I was told that that wasn't possible.

MR. KEELEY: Okay. So we'll close the loop on that and we'll either handle that or will follow up and get that settled, but that's an important outstanding item that speaks to those same issues.

CHAIRMAN RICE: So you're saying alternate sites, we should send --

MR. KEELEY: We just need to close the loop with the State Historic Preservation Office.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, sure.

MR. KEELEY: If we haven't. I may be unaware of it, but if we haven't --

CHAIRMAN RICE: I don't think we have. We haven't provided that latest report to them that Xavier did.

MR. KEELEY: Right. Because they said "at this time" and then requested more information.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I think, quite frankly, we should send them the whole package. The whole package should go to him.

1	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.
2	MR. KEELEY: Seems appropriate to me.
3	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. Good deal. Who is
4	next?
5	MS. MINNERS: Mark Blanchard.
6	CHAIRMAN RICE: Mark. He's the attorney for
7	the Rockledge Road property. You were here last
8	time, yes.
.9	MR. BLANCHARD: Yes. Good memory, Mr
10	Chairman.
11	MS. CLEMENTS: Do you want to stand over
12	here like the other woman?
13	MR. BLANCHARD: Sure, sure.
14	MS. CLEMENTS: That's an excellent solution
15	to the problem.
16	MR. BLANCHARD: My name is Mark Blanchard.
17	I'm with the firm of Blanchard & Wilson. I represent
18	Mr. Richard Valella (phonetic), the owners of 16
19	Rockledge Road.
20	First, I'd just like to confirm I had heard
21	the lengthy list of submissions that was read at the
22	beginning of the meeting, but I had submitted
23	something yesterday which I did not hear about.
24	CHAIRMAN RICE: We do not have it. I don't

have that.

MR. BLANCHARD: It was submitted by email. 1 Certainly, other correspondence was submitted by 2 email. 3 CHAIRMAN RICE: To? MR. BLANCHARD: To the Village clerk. 5 CHAIRMAN RICE: Could it have bounced back 6 7 because we --MR. BLANCHARD: It did not bounce back to 8 me, no. Matter of fact, I had used a previous thread 9 that we had been corresponding on. 10 CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh, okay. We haven't had 11 it, so we haven't read it, but --12 MR. BLANCHARD: Well, I'd just like to make 13 I don't know if you're planning on making a 14 decision tonight, but --15 CHAIRMAN RICE: We'd like to get it. 16 MR. BLANCHARD: -- I'd like to make sure 17 that that's a part of the public record. 18 CHAIRMAN RICE: It will be. 19 MR. BLANCHARD: Essentially, it was just a 20 brief that was a further elaboration of the points 21 22 that I made earlier. I'm sensitive to your comment, Mr. Chairman, that I don't want to stand here and 23 repeat what was said earlier, but I do have just a 24

little bit to elaborate upon --

CHAIRMAN RICE:

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MR. BLANCHARD: -- and I have another

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submission that I'd like to hand-submit tonight, and

Sure.

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I'll be seated. I'll try to keep my comments as

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brief as possible.

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However, I would like to distinguish

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something the Applicant had said earlier was that my

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earlier citations to case law spoke to a limited

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proposition that we were discussing only the movement

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of an easement. And I would say that that is a mis-

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characterization of the case law that I had cited.

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Certainly, the case law that I'm citing, as you know,

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16 Rockledge Road is the property over which the

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Applicant must traverse to get to the land lot

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parcel. All the case law that I've cited to very

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clearly states that the access holder does not have

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the right to unilaterally, in large, that right of

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access and start making improvements to the land.

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involve movement of an easement, they most certainly

So while the cases that I cited to you did

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and explicitly state that a mere right of passage

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does not grant that holder of the right of passage

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property rights to unilaterally make changes to the

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property. That's what is at issue here, and that's

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what is relevant here.

And it's unfortunate that my submission from yesterday was not able to be distributed. I'm not faulting you, Madam Clerk.

MS. MINNERS: No.

MR. BLANCHARD: For whatever reason it's not here. It'll catch up to you. But one of the things that I did in that submission was use a case cited by the Applicant, <u>U.S. Cable Corporation</u>. In that case that you don't have, and I'll just read directly from it, the case states that "The grant of a mere right of way for ingress and egress does not, however, include the right to install underground pipes or utility lines." This is something that had come up at the last meeting. That's what our reading further elaborates upon that.

So we stand here continuing the legal theory that the proper owner that should be part of this process, the owner of the property who is objecting to these improvements is not part of this application process.

And I will say, earlier it was suggested that the improvements are for the benefit of the four properties that are existing up there. For example, the widening of the road will help to provide emergency vehicle access to the four residences that

are up there. But I do remind this board that none 1 2 of those property owners are asking for this. 3 property owner is very specifically objecting to it. 4 And those houses were built according to the 5 Village's building permit regulations. They have 6 certificates of occupancies. There's no violation up 7 there based on a lack of emergency vehicle access, so 8 I ask you not to be distracted by that claim that 9 they are in dire need of the Applicant's help to 10 widen the right of way. 11 in need of that access. Those houses are permitted. 12 They have certificates of occupancy, and they are 13 specific -- well, not they, my client is specifically 14 objecting to things that are contained in the 15 16 17 18 19

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December 19th submission, the site plan submission. We see multiple instances on the site plan of tree removal of my client's property, the removal of a hand-built rock wall. The notation just says "Rock wall to be replaced." But no -- we're not consenting to having it removed in the first place. There are multiple instances where that 9-foot-wide drive is being widened to 15 feet, okay. So all of those improvements I stand here and reiterate that we are objecting to them. We do not feel that there is lawful access to them.

No one up there right now is

Proceedings

of course as was stated last time, it's a well-settled principle that the right to enforce a private easement is, of course, something that can be a side matter adjudicated by the parties in a court of law. But what is before you and what remains before you is a threshold question of propriety of this application.

You have an applicant, okay -- for some reason, the burden has been taken away from the property owner. There's been a presumption granted to an incomplete applicant. I just misspoke.

There's been a presumption granted to an incomplete application where the burden now has been shifted, unlawfully, and outside of the jurisdiction of your code, the burden has been shifted to an aggrieved property owner who is objecting viperously to this application. But for some reason, the Applicant is moving forward with an incomplete application or without the proper person having signed and certified the application.

MR. KEELEY: Can I -- oh, I'm sorry, go ahead.

MR. BLANCHARD: Please, please, please.

MR. KEELEY: You actually touched on

something --

(APPLAUSE)

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MR. KEELEY: -- that I had a question about. And if I remember correctly, and I made them before. You were representing the residents there. There was a question about this rock wall that surfaced in some of the original discussions in July, August, September. And we had seen a proposed agreement between two attorneys, one representing I guess it would have been Mr. Logan, and one representing Mr. Valella, or I guess it was just for the Logan site, sending it to Mr. Valella suggesting that they needed to modify this rock wall. That situation, it seemed as though Mr. Logan in that situation was feeling it necessary to go through legal means to acquire approval to modify that rock wall, but now it doesn't seem to be the case, but I'm not an attorney. just trying to square those two things.

MR. BLANCHARD: Well, I cannot speak with specificity to that correspondence, okay. I was not -- I don't know that correspondence. I certainly will catch up to that and submit a supplemental writing to this board to explain, but I can say this. It speaks to the point that this is not an easement holder who has your normal easement rights. deeds that you have on this record that are part of

this public record that are before you all contain the deed going back to 1975, contain the same language, right of way common with the others.

So answer your question, this issue of having to have permission for Mr. Logan, I'm certainly not speaking for Mr. Logan. I'm saying the land lot parcel owner to enter upon the other estate, the other property to get permission to widen the wall or take down the wall, for whatever reason, is evidence, and I will confirm it, but it seems to be evidence that there is a recognition that one cannot just unilaterally expand a right of access to the detriment of the neighboring owner.

CHAIRMAN RICE: But again --

MR. BLANCHARD: Yes, sir, please.

CHAIRMAN RICE: -- you have to -- why should this board, again, I mean, 99 percent seems to be a disagreement between you and the Applicant --

relevant to the Board. You're making a case, but why

MR. BLANCHARD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN RICE: -- and may be one percent

should the Board, the Zoning Board of Appeals

consider this right-of-way issue?

MR. CAMPANELLI: May I be of assistance to

the Board because I've dealt with this issue?

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CHAIRMAN RICE: Not right now, sir.

MR. BLANCHARD: You can certainly supplement my answer, but I wanted to just say a threshold matter, and this gets us -- we're not at TCA. We're not -- as a threshold application matter, why this matters to this board is that the application, the owner of the property has not signed the application.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Which was your point before they should be co-applicants with Homeland

Absolutely. The site plan MR. BLANCHARD: plays that out. I mean, the case law is not limited to movement of the easement. The case law shows you -- their applicant's own case law shows you that the right-of-way holder does not hold a legal right to physically alter the premises. You need the permission of the property owner. You need -- the property owner should be part of the application.

So, Mr. Chairman, it's a fantastic question. As a threshold matter, the -- that's what I've been arguing matter is the threshold matter. This board is interested in this question or at least I'm asking you to be interested because it's a jurisdictional It's an application issue. It's a threshold question before we even get into a cell tower or a two-family home or a mix-used residence, whatever

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would be out there. It's a threshold matter.

One of the defects in this application as a threshold matter is the property owner who's being hurt by this has not signed off on the application.

MS. BRANAGAN: Do you know if the application has questions about whether the other neighboring property owners have any effect?

MR. BLANCHARD: Absolutely. Go through your application.

MS. BRANAGAN: I was just looking for it.

MR. BLANCHARD: Well, if you go -- it's in my previous submission. We state that the owner -there's a certification where you have a signature saying "I certify that everything in here is correct." And they are making representations in the application regarding the property that they do not own, you know.

And even here, even here, let's say that application was a very simple application and that question wasn't asked, but how then is that person who does not have the right to alter that property stand here and tell you, "On our 12/19 submission, we have multiple instances of tree removal on 16 Rockledge. We have multiple instances of widening that hard-packed graveled lane."

Proceedings

One of the things that you are considering as a board, and the Planning Board and the Zoning Board is the character of the neighborhood. We all know this is a mountain residence district, okay. Widening -- part of the appeal is district, that Moffitt Road, that country lane. Part of the appeal here are these gravel drives into these little subdivisions.

Here there's a proposal to completely alter and destroy the character of that subdivision over the objection of the owners. So even if -- let's assume, arguendo, even if that answer on the application -- the question wasn't asked on the application, although it certain was, even if, how does that person who doesn't have the right to alter that land stand here and tell you "I'm going to alter the land"? You don't have --

I'm sorry if I'm getting repetitive. I'm about to wrap up, but the theory is you do not have proper applicants before you to even hear or go through this application process.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. GAUDIOSO: (Indiscernible)

MR. MARINO: Let him speak.

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MR. GAUDIOSO: So this is about the third meeting that this has happened where counsel, the Village's counsel has clearly indicated there's a prima facie case for the Applicant to make the application. If the Board believes otherwise, if the Board believes that proper application -- the Applicant isn't here this evening, I'd request the Board take the decision tonight. We're past the shock clock date.

This issue has been brought up three or four times. The fact of the matter is the Village counsel has concurred with us. He's clearly indicated on the record that the Applicant has a prima facie case to bring this application. And, again, if you feel otherwise, I would ask for a decision at this point.

MR. BLANCHARD: If I may, it's not the counsel's decision. He certain weighs in or she weighs in and gives you authority, but it is this board's decision. It's not limited just to -- I was answering a very specific question, Mr. Chairman, just to the propriety of the application. It's a much broader issue in terms of the impact of the land over the objection of the rightful property.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. I think we'll -- yes.

MR. GAUDIOSO: And just to recall, the

Applicant did not propose to change the access way.

The access way was originally proposed to be left

alone over the right of way, over the easements that

have been submitted. It was the building inspector's

memorandum that asked based on the site visit with

the fire district for emergency services to go up

there and to improve the access road.

If everyone believes the access way shouldn't be improved, the Applicant is happy with the way it exists.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. BLANCHARD: I think that's a misstatement, though, because it's not that the road need not be improved, it speaks that it's not the right spot for this application. You want to put in. You want to get emergency vehicles back there for a reason. If you can't -- if you don't have the legal right to enlarge the road, this is not the spot for this.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, thank you. Did you want a follow-up point or --

MR. CAMPANELLI: Sure, if I may. I can just start or I can --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Is it your turn to speak or

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Proceedings 1 you just want to follow up on that? MS. MINNERS: Well, Melissa Gilmore --2 3 Gilmer. MS. GILMER: I'm just going speak freely and 4 5 simply. CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes, please. 6 MS. GILMER: I just wanted to go on the 7 record. My name is Melissa Gilmer. I live on 6 8 Rockledge Road, and 1 just wanted to -- the Boards to 9 really consider the adverse visual impact and the 10 (indiscernible) on the scenic quality. 11 I obviously bought my home on Rockledge in 12 Cold Spring in the Hudson Highlands for -- to have 13 these continuous views of trees, white oaks, red 14 oaks, maples, white pines, not monopines. Monopines 15 are not in any of my field guides. I'm a naturalist. 16 So I just want to put that on the record that I think 17 that that is something that is important to be 18 considered are the scenic views. 19 CHAIRMAN RICE: Melissa, thank you. 20 (APPLAUSE) 21 22

CHAIRMAN RICE: And, again, could you identify yourself.

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MR. CAMPANELLI: Sure. I feel uncomfortable standing across the Board. You have to twist to see

me, but good evening, everybody.

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That's all right. CHAIRMAN RICE:

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MR. CAMPANELLI: My name is Andrew

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here representing Melissa Gilmer and her husband, Mr.

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I'm an attorney. My office is at 1757 Campanelli. Merrick Avenue, Suite 204, Merrick, New York. Rossi. Good evening.

I'd like to start first by addressing some of the most recent questions from the Board which are intelligent questions, and at any time I speak, please do me a favor, ask me any question you have. I handle cell tower cases from New York to California. I've lectured before the New York State Conference of Mayors and I know a lot about cell towers and cell tower applications, as well as the constraints of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to the extent they pose restrictions upon this Board's ability to act.

My hope tonight is not merely to convince you to deny the application, but equally, to ensure that if you choose to do so, you do it for a valid legal reason, and you do it in a manner which purports with the Telecommunications Act because if you do, you reduce the likelihood that anyone might try to thereafter challenge you, and even more so,

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reduce the likelihood that they would be successful if they were foolish enough to try so.

Mr. Blanchard had an excellent point. magic word he missed was "standing." That's the I can't file an application to build a cell tower on this site, and the reason is I have no property interest.

In 2004, the Town of Huntington, T-Mobile built a 100-foot tower. At least they have the first 50 feet up and they did so based upon the claim of right. It was property owned by a water district. They got a lease signed by the water district and they built 50 feet of the tower, and the Town put a stop work order on it. And at the end of the day, the tower had to be ripped down, and the reason is the applicant learned that water districts and their commissioners have no legal authority to lease their own property, so the lease was void. So T-Mobile had to rip down the cell tower after it was built, and the reason is standing.

If this applicant doesn't own, is not vested with all of the property rights necessary to construct what they are proposing, it is a prima facie issue that they have no standing to pursue a zoning application in the first place. And it's not

your burden to establish that they don't, it's their burden to establish that it is.

And I don't care of anybody, if the building inspector or anybody said "You know what? If you're going to put this here, you should widen the easement road. You should make it 12 feet." It doesn't matter. If that's what they're asking for in the application, they have no standing to pursue the application which must be denied as a matter of law before you consider anything else, number one.

Number two, the gentleman over here was talking about the visual impact analysis. I've seen the visual impact analysis, and it's only defective for two reasons. You should disregard it entirely, number one.

I looked at the list of locations from which they took the images, and if I'm not mistaken, it omits images taken from the actual perspective of the homes who will sustain the most accurate, the most significant adverse esthetic impact. And it's not by accident.

Wireless companies do this all the time.

The whole purpose of a visual impact analysis is to give this board an accurate understanding of the actual adverse esthetic impact that homeowners are

going to sustain. Because of that, when applicants

file these applications, they bring all these great

photos. They take images from various locations and

they deliberately omit applications taken from the

back porch or the side property of the home who is

closest and will sustain the most serious adverse

(indiscernible) impact.

And federal courts, and it's in a brief
which I'm going to give you, federal courts have
affirmatively ruled, the Second Circuit Court of
Appeals, second highest court below the U.S. Supreme
Court, has ruled under those circumstances, these
boards are free to disregard those studies entirely
because they're defective and the applicants know it,
number one.

(APPLAUSE)

Number two, as I sat here I heard Mr.

Gaudioso say, "Well, the tower is on a 110, but we'd like it to be higher." I submit to you if you approve this tower at 110, that doesn't mean it's going to be 110 feet. What am I talking about?

In 2012, then President Barack Obama signed something called the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, which sounds really good except that in this Tax Relief and Job Creation Act, they

put a cute little section in for cell towers, and here's what it says. "Once a municipality grants approval for a cell tower, the owner of that tower can thereafter increase the height of the tower without any approval by the Board as long as it doesn't significantly overall -- increase the overall size of the wireless facility." What does that mean?

Nobody knew what it meant. So the FCC stepped in and gave declaratory ruling, an interpretory (sic) ruling, and basically what it says is if the tower is over 100 feet, you go up an additional 25 feet, which means if you (indiscernible) with a 110-foot tower, Homeland can raise it to 135 and you can't stop them. And if they choose to do so, that visual impact study you got is meaningless because a balloon on a string does not convey to you the actual adverse esthetic impact which will be inflicted on the community by a massive tower with antennas on it. It's useless. Throw it out.

(APPLAUSE)

Now with regards to the gentleman to my right who said "We can agree to disagree as to what was first represented to this Board by this applicant's expert. Was this -- is this application

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about capacity or is it about gap?" And he indicated he believed that somehow the expert alleged it was about capacity. It's about capacity. It's not about gap.

But all you have to do is look at the expert's report, and I'm referring, of course, to Purecon Solutions' report dated August 30th of 2017, page 6, where Purecon is describing the need for the new tower and he says, "Additional capacity is needed in areas like residential neighborhoods, schools, business, and anywhere high-speed data is used." So read their report, you can see it for yourself.

I believe the gentleman also asked about site plans or mentioned site plans. The application suffers from what you call the postage-stamp problem. It does not meet the setback requirements and here's why.

Your code says that cell towers, the setback for cell towers must be the greater of 125 percent of the height of the tower or 150 feet, whichever is greater. Why do you think zoning boards and zoning codes from here to California all set the setback requirement based upon the height of the tower? There's a reason they do that, and it's because there

are three specific dangers associated with cell

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towers.

The first is structural failures. You won't hear a lot about it, but at least once a month the cell tower collapses. Ice (indiscernible), ice in places like here forms in the winter, and when a piece of ice forms and starts to melt and lets loose, it comes down to the ground. And on a 150-foot tower, by the time a piece of ice hits the ground, it's doing 67 miles an hour. You don't want nobody near this thing, okay.

You also have structural failures and debris Maintenance occurs on these towers once a falls. month, and when they do they tend to drop things. And so there is a safe zone that you keep around the Typically, local jurisdictions say "We need a setback of at least 110 percent of the height of the tower." It's a safe zone to make sure nobody can get within the zone of danger where any of those failures could occur. So you set your code at 125 feet, 150 feet, or 125 percent of the height for the actual If the applicant -- the portion of setback, minimum. the property leased is only 60-by-60 and 38-by-38. It's physically impossible for them to meet the setback requirements.

If the base of the tower is 5 feet and the

whole facility is 60 feet wide, that means there's only 55 feet left. If you divide in 2, that means there's 27 feet, so their actual setback from the area of the property that they lease, meaning the only area from which they can exclude people from getting into the danger zone is only 27 feet, so how do they get around it? It's great.

If you look at their site plan, and I'm referring specifically to page 2D-3, they write the site plan as being the distance from the base to the tower, not to the lot line of the lot they're leasing, but to their landlord's property line, and that's not the proper measurement because they have no power to exclude anybody from there landlord's property which they don't lease, so they don't meet the setback requirements.

(APPLAUSE)

Now I've seen much about the Purecon analysis and I've seen so much of the bait-and-switch it just -- it blows my mind.

Look, what is a significant gap in service and why is it relevant? It is very important.

Mr. Gaudioso, I read his papers. On the one hand he says, "Well, we got a significant gap in service," and at the same time he says "It's not your

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job. Your code doesn't require that we show a gap in service." I assure you this applicant does not want you to make a decision whether or not there is or is not a gap in service because if you don't and you deny the application, they'll file a complaint in Federal Court within 90 days and they'll get the application approved, okay. And here's why.

One of the constraints imposed by the Federal Telegommunications Act of 1996 says irrespective of whether or not the application violates your code, you must grant the application if the applicant establishes two things. One, they suffer from a significant gap in personal wireless services, and two, that proposed installation is the least-intrusive means of remedying that gap in services.

You are a fact-finding board. You must make those factual determinations. If you don't, a federal court will rule against you by default, so you must analyze those facts and render decisions, make a written decision regarding that decision, and cite to the evidence in the record that you used as a basis to form that decision. If you do, you insulate yourself from attack of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

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Any questions so far? I'm moving a little

(No audible response)

Okay. What's a gap in service? The code doesn't define it, but federal courts have, and here's what it says. It's not magic, it's not voodoo, and it's certainly nothing that Purecon submitted. This is what it says. This is a citation from New York SMA Limited Parthership vs. Town of Oyster Bay, Eastern District of New York, 2010. " A coverage gap exists when a remote user of those services is either unable to connect with a landbased telephone network or to maintain a connection capable of supporting a reasonably uninterrupted communication. When a coverage gap exists, customers cannot receive and send signals. When customers (indiscernible) gap their calls are disconnected. And a coverage gap exists or a need for a proposed site is found to be substantial," not just a gap, but a substantial gap, "where the coverage needed by the carrier is not limited to a small number of houses in a rural area or merely the interior of buildings in a sparse populated area."

Two days ago these fine gentlemen and I were also before Nelsonville on another Homeland

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application, and we heard the same spiel. The bottom line is this. A gap means you're unable to initiate and maintain calls. That's what it means. And a significant gap means it has to be significant.

Now when Verizon comes in as a co-applicant with Homeland, they say, "Well, this tower doesn't meet our coverage standards." What are those coverage standards? They say "We want 98 percent. We want 98 percent of our calls to go through, and it doesn't, we find the coverage is a significant gap because it doesn't meet our coverage objectives." don't care what their coverage objectives are. doesn't meet the standard for what constitutes a significant gap. It is up to you whether or not the significant gap exists or not.

Now in the submission I'm giving to you this evening, you will see call logs, and people make calls, and Mr. Gaudioso will attack it as anectodal, that's fine. But the bottom line is if you are able to initiate, maintain, and conclude telephone calls using Verizon and AT&T services in a precise area where they claim a gap exists, it is direct evidence that there is no such gap much less a significant gap, period, end of story.

(APPLAUSE)

I'm just going to turn through their
submissions very quickly. I don't want to take too
much of your time.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Neither do we want to -- you can start to summarize. A lot of what you've said we've heard before, believe it or not, but --

MR. CAMPANELLI: Okay.

CHAIRMAN RICE: So --

MH. CAMPANELLI: Then they go with the inbuilding coverage. This is known statewide as -nationwide as the bait-and-switch, my favorite topic.

Very often when they don't have a gap of coverage -- and by the way, just so the record is clear, Homeland Towers does not and cannot as a matter of law have a gap in coverage. Homeland Towers doesn't provide any personal wireless services. Homeland Towers is in the business of building towers to make money. That's all they do. That's what this application is about.

And so these days, applications such as this really don't have anything to do with gaps in coverage. They're about future capacity needs as is mentioned in Purecon's report. And so what they'll do is --

(APPLAUSE)

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Here's the fine point of it.

-- they'll do what's called MR. CAMPANELLI: a bait-and-switch. Even if they do a drive test, they'll do a drive test.

A drive test is very simple. You take a You attach it to a dashboard on a car, cell phone. and you drive through an area. And attached to the cell phone is a little recording device and it will take a signal strength recording every few milliseconds, so in an hour and-a-half drive, you get a million readings.

And then the get the actual signal strengths if you trust the person taking the test, which is not necessarily the case here for me, but in any event, what they then say is, "Well, the outside shows you have substantial -- you have more than ample outside coverage, but our gap is in in-building coverage." What does that mean? Here's what it means to laypersons.

They take the actual signal strengths and they multiply them by an arbitrary figure to reduce the number and they claim that that manipulation of the number is necessary to account for the reduction in signal strength that occurs when the signal passes through the materials of which the buildings are

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"Well, that's," you know, "that's kind of a marketing 25

thing." Really? Ask yourselves this question.

And I read their report and they said,

If you want to know what the signal strength is inside a building, go inside and test it, and they don't. And when they don't, there's a reason for that, is because they have sufficient (indiscernible) in-building signal strength to maintain calls. That's why they won't do it.

I forgot to mention, you talked -- you said that you wanted a signal -- the drive test data for That's not what #ou should be asking for. What you should be asking for is the actual dropped call data. AT&T and Verizon have software. They can punch in a few keys on the keyboard and they can give you an exact number of the dropped calls for any area for any time, and to show you what percentage of that call that represents. So they can say on Smith Street for December 31st between 1:00 and 2:00, 1,000 calls were tried and 300 failed. You won't see that here, and the reason you won't see it is there is no significant gap in service, which is why their own website that both Verizon and AT&T publish show have no gap in service in the precise areas they're claiming they have here.

Verizon has published and AT&T has published to the entire world that there's no gap in this specific area which is the subject of this application. They say it's not true. So who are they lying to, you or the world? You figure it out.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. MARINO: I have to say one thing, and we've talking about gaps in coverage and such since the beginning of this process, and I have in no way made up my mind how I'm going on this application.

There are a number of outstanding issues I'm still concerned about. But I can tell you, my house on Main Street, we have -- I have four children and my wife are on Verizon. We have to go outside to take a phone call. She cannot call from inside the house or even receive a text, so --

MR. CAMPANELLI: I respect that.

MR. MARINO: -- any other issues that we may have with this, and I don't like the look of the tree and there's a lot of things that I'm concerned about, we cannot make a call from my house on Main Street from Verizon.

MR. CAMPANELLI: I understand.

MR. MARINO: So I just want to, you know --

MR. CAMPANELLI: I respect that.

1	MR. MARINO: all this talking and maps
2	and I'm telling you I can't make a call.
3	MR. CAMPANELLI: I understand. You live
4	here, right?
5	MR. MARINO: I do.
6	MR. CAMPANELLI: Okay. And you leave your
7	house and drive around, right? You drive places,
8	right? How large is the area of that gap? How large
9	do you have a problem?
10	MR. MARINO: How much time do I I'm not
11	going to debate this with you now. It's not really
12	an important issue.
13	CHAIRMAN RICE: He's just making a point.
14	MR. MARINO: You said that, you know, you
15	made a statement there is no gap.
16	MR. MARINO: There's a gap at my house.
17	CHAIRMAN RICE: (Indiscernible) know that,
18	but what Steve is saying there's a gap at his house.
19	Just take that, think about it
20	MR. MARINO: That's anecdotal, too.
21	MR. CAMPANELLI: There's a significant
22	difference between a gap
23	CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.
24	MR. CAMPANELLI: and a significant gap.

25 Here's the other fine point.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.

MR. CAMPANELLI: The law says, the federal court says, have interpreted the Telecommunications Act as saying this does not guarantee carriers seamless coverage. In Purecon's own report, they said they need this because they needed to get seamless coverage, and the courts have specifically said seamless coverage is not the standard.

CHAIRMAN RICK: Okay.

MR. CAMPANELLI: They have to prove a significant gap.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right. We're aware of that. What do you got next?

(PAUSE)

MR. CAMPANELLI: You know what? I'm going to finish and just submit -- can I give you a copy of my submissions?

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes.

MR. KEELEY: Can I ask one question before he --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes. Yes, please do, Chris.

MR. KEELEY: Just as a representative of some of the neighbors there, one of the issues that was surfaced, it may have been by our Village engineer, was whether or not a tower company would